SEC. 1, provides that all vehicles used for carrying wood, from a six-horse team down to a wheel-barrow, shall proceed on their arrival in town, to one of the four specified "camp grounds," where they shall be ized measurers of wood."

by the "proper officer!" [If less than a cord be so; in fact, I now know that it was not true.

SEC. 3, provides that all persons bringing wood expect him back in a week or so. for sale shall give their names to the city inquisitor or It is said this ship will go home in May with the his deputy. They are to judge of these functionaries Commodore: but I should not be surprised if she did -especially of the deputy,-by "the cut of their not: still, I hope she will. iib :" and if they refuse to obey this reasonable requirement, they are to be whipped or "put in quod," men have the mensels. at the discretion of the "City Council," and "as the case may require."

SEC. 4, provides that the City Council shall appoint four "collectors of the port," or Measurers, to be stationed at the stands aforesaid, whose duty it shall be to measure and inspect all fire wood brought to said stands. The fees of measurers, at the rate of

provisions of the ordinance, is declared liable to a the list of officers who signed it, I avail myself of fine of from one to ten dollars, with "costs of suit," this opportunity to state that I fully concur in all -i. e., lawyers fees, &c. This we suppose includes that was said upon that occasion, and that my name pectedly to Orizaba, surprising Santa Anna, who both seller and buyer.

ers, who bring wood to town for sale, will have a small chance of learning the immediate practical my opinion, have conducted themselves with more benefits of a protective Tariff. And those who buy propriety than the troops under his command. wood will also learn how much cheaper they can get it, under such a system of restriction, than under a system of free trade. If the farmers are wise, and bring wood for sale at all, they will charge the pur- on duty the evening, and consequently could not at- the hands of Gen. Lane, who has his sword and five to seventy, exhibiting an uniformity of temperachaser not only the additional inspection fee, but for tend, the time they will be obliged to fool away at the them.

Seriously, this wood law is an arrant humbug, and Union publishes the following "from an officer who nothing else; and the city council ought every one of left the United States a good whig, but who has been them to be soundly spanked for making it. Strange how exceedingly foolish men will act who are clothed with a little brief authority! What do the people of triot and a democrat." this town or county want of such a law? Are they incapable of buying or selling a load of wood, except under the direction of guardians? If so, the contains an article which I have marked, and which probate court should take the business in hand, or the I would request you to have translated literally, for whole crowd should be sent to the Insane Hospital.

But the people are not such fools. They are as capable of transacting this kind of kitchen business as tain you in the course you are pursuing. ever, and the enactment of the council is uncalled for and absurd in the highest degree.

There is no excuse for the Council, except that they wanted to create three or four more offices, in which to instal loafers who are too lazy to work.

sary to do something to exhibit their smartness.

If we have a public wood inspection at all, it should tween the two nations. be voluntary, at the option of both buyer and seller, -but not compulsory, as this foolish ordinance pro-

their folly, and that they will change the character of the law at once.

New Patent Door Plates.

zens of this town, have purchased the right to use as follows: and sell, in this State, a newly patented Door Plate, In the first place, his speech goes out of its way to may be seen upon the doors of D. Craighead, Esq., of the junior editor of this paper, and some others, as war and a pacification with Mexico on the basis of well as at the office of Dr. Hunt, near the Governor's the treaty. general use. Time and trouble would be saved to all raised, the Chief Executive of the nation must apparties. The cheapness of the plate brings it within point their officers !

various sizes of these Plates to individuals of this and thus Texas, New Mexico, and California-being a neighboring towns, but will sell the right to prepare realm nearly twice as large as the original thirteen and vend the same in any county in the State.

A mass meeting of German citizens was held at Bultimore on the 30th ult. The object of the meeting is imbodied in the call, as follows:

other side of the ocean."

for a public demonstration.

Journal as a defender of Gen. Taylor in the matter of Company, and not one white woman. The principal of volunteers. So do we. And we believe if Gen, is considered the garden of the territory. T. should endeavor to disgrace Indiana in any other tract of land of six hundred and forty acres—one way, the Journal would still defend him, if there was mile square-and many of them being single men, any chance of his being President.

a meeting of the citizens of Washington, March marriage of red women than formerly. Not more 28th, held to celebrate the glorious event of the recent than one-third of the population are married. revolution in France. The speech is a free expression of the most liberal political doctrines and sentiments, and is published in the Union. We shall en- per cent., excepting in Vancouver, the orders from deavor to copy it.

published at New York, has been sold to a gentleman of New Orleans for fifty thousand dollars. Galliardet, the late editor, is to be the Paris correspond-whig. He has been writing for the newspapers lateent, under the new arrangement.

He was on his way home.

Indiana Gentinel.

U. S. FRIGATE "CUMBERLAND,") Off Vera Cruz, March 20, 1848. DEAR FATHER:-I take the opportunity of leisure this evening to write you a few lines. A very large train came down to-day from the city of Mexico: there were nearly five thousand pack mules. The drawn up in marshal array, and await the orders of advance came down last evening, and the soldiers the Inspectors General, who will act under the authority looked very much fatigued and weary-officers and of the City Council, under the title of "duly author- men. Gen. Lane also came down on his way home, but I did not see him myself, although I should like SEC. 2, prescribes that all fire wood offered for to have done so very well. He left here this aftersale shall be one of three specified lengths,-to-wit : noon in the steamer Edith, for New Orleans, on his two feet, three and a half feet, or four feet in length, way home. The English steamer, Great Western, (to accommodate the different varieties of cooking arrived here on the 17th of this month, and left the stoves;) and further, that it shall be unlawful for same day for Tampico. She is a very large and fire wood to be sold otherwise than by the cord, and splendid steamer. It was rumored that Gen. Santathat cord is to be officially measured and certified to Anna was in Vera Cruz, but I do not think that it was Jennings county. You have probably ere this, heard day, which was agreed to, and the bill to relieve the

bought or sold, both parties will be liable to be fined | The Commodore is still away on the expedition to Campeachy, Laguira, and the ruins of Pelanke, but I

I have not been sick as yet : two of the Midship-

Your affectionate Son, GEORGE H. CHAPMAN.

DEPARTMENT OF PUEBLA, PUEBLA, MEXICO,

March 10th, 1848. Messrs. Chapmans-Sirs: In looking over your papers which arrived by the last mail, I perceive the proceedings of a meeting of the officers of this city, half a dime a load, to be paid by the sellers of the held for the purpose of refuting certain false charges preferred against the troops under Gen. Lane by the Sec. 5. Any person offending against any of the bishop of this diocess, accusing them of improper would have appeared with those of the other officers. If this law shall be carried into execution, our farm- but for indisposition, which prevented my attendance. No officer of the army has made greater exertions to prevent excesses than Gen. Lane; and no troops, in

I am, very respectfully, W. W. McCOY, Major 4th Indiana Regiment.

converted by the course of his former party into a pa-

CITY OF MEXICO, Jap. 29, 1848. I send you, herewith, a copy of "El Monitor Republicano"-the government paper of Mexico. It the benefit of "folks at home."

Although the commentary is mortifying to every

Sincerely and truly, in haste, yours, &c.

[Translated from the El Monitor Republicano, Jan. 27.] MESSRS. CLAY, CALHOUN, BOTTS, WEBSTER, HOLMES, GALLATIN, VAN DYKE .- These illustrious champions of the Mexican cause have justly gained It is a shame that we are every day enacting some the gratitude of all our good fellow citizens. At a such foolish law, which has been exploded in the general meeting of the Philanthropic Society of Mexeastern States and municipal corporations, after years ico, convened on the 26th instant, it was resolved that a manifestation of the society's feelings of grateand years of trial. It is because we have so many fulness be forwarded to these gentlemen, together dough-heads to legislate for us, who think it neces- with their nomination as honorary members, whatever flowers generally flourish and bloom in the open air gar. All these articles being the growth or manumay be the present or future political intercourse be-

We cheerfully tender our acknowledgment to these magnanimous and generous men, who raise their voice in our favor in the same country where soldiers are levied to war against us. Honor forever to the We hope the Council will be brought to a sense of defenders of the cause of justice and civilization!

Some of the federal whig papers are publishing, with approbation, extracts from the late speech of Webster in the U. S. Senate. The main points of Dr. D. P. Hunr and Wm. Rosson, well known citi- the speech are summed up by the Washington Union

which is useful, handsome and cheap. Specimens denounce this war as unnecessary and unconstitu-In the second place, he opposes the closing of the

circle. It would be a great convenience to habitants In the third place, he opposes any preparation on of houses in town, and those seeking for the resi- our part to continue and keep up the war; and he

dences of others, if these plates would come into makes a main objection to such provision of military means to be in the fact, that if the new regiments are the means of nearly every one, and its beauty as well And in the fourth place, the speech denounces all

usefulness, should make it desirable. One thing in Mr. Webster's first reason for this is, that New Mexparticular proves the economy of this plate: names ico and California, (including, of course, ten degrees originally placed in it, may be easily removed and be of sea-coast, and all the finest harbors on the Pacific) replaced by another, in metal letters, at a very trifling are "not worth a dollar !" His second reason is, expense,-whereas the old, engraved plates were gen- that if acquired, they will be admitted at a suitable erally useless to any but the one for whom they were time into the Union as new States; that, if so admitted, they must each have two senstors; that if four more States should, in time, be carved out of The gentlemen above named will not only furnish Texas, they also must have each two senators; that States-will be represented in the Senate by fourteen schators; and that this is a monstrous outrage on the the Mexican Congress has been got together and acted constitution of the United States-being, in fact, the on the treaty, for I speak what every body here knows creation of a great frame of unequal government!

"Germany, our beloved fatherland, has suffered sionary, recently arrived from Oregou, says the entire son, of Indiana, and Mr. Clay's speech and resolulong enough under the despotic rule of thirty-four population of the territory is estimated between seven tions. The Mexican prints have struck off thousands rast presenting themselves with offerings,—all these princes; and it is time that it should free itself from and eight thousand. This population consists of emitheir yoke. France has given the watchword; Ger- grants from this country, French Canadians, native from one end of the country to the other, as the remany will answer. It behoves the Germans emi- Indians, and those in the employ of the Hudson Bay grated to this country to aid their brethren on the Company. The population of Oregon City is about five hundred. No census, however, has been taken. The French and Irish citizens are also preparing Some of the cities of the territory are very thinly inhabited yet, the city of Astoria, for instance, contains but six dwellings, and four white families. Vancouver Island contains about twenty white men, The Cincinnati Signal understands the State clerks and others in the employ of the Hudson Bay his imputations against the second Indiana regiment settlements are upon the Willamette. This portion

they leave but a sparse population in the country. The number of white women that have emigrated to An eloquent speech was made by Gen. Case at Oregon City, has caused much more disinclination to

There is comparatively no money in the country. Wheat has been constituted a legal tender, and merwhich place are considered of more value than the cash at other stores. This place is the principal de-OrThe French paper, Courier des Etats Unis, pot of the Hudson Bay Company .- St. Joseph Gazette.

ly a very independent letter on the right of instruc-We learn from a gentleman just from Mexico be very happy to receive the views of his constituthat Joseph Charman, of the Hancock volunteer guide of his course. Mr. Mann is an accomplished company, died at the Falling Bridge in Mexico. scholar, eminent for his devotion to the interests of

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 13, 1848.

From Mexico.

Extracts from a letter written to Gen. Reynolds, from an officer in the U. S. Army, dated "City of Mexico, March 2nd, 1848."

measles and erysipelas. There are but 15 or 16 on Minister. the sick list which has numbered as high as 130. Col. The Message and accompanying documents were Lane has been very attentive to the improvement of his men in the details of military duty. They now The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of rank very high as to their ability to perform the most Mr. Allen's resolution, congratulating the French on intricate evolutions and drill service. No regiment the establishment of a Republican government.

Of volunteers in this valley can equal or excel them. Upon this resolution an interesting debate sprang of volunteers in this valley can equal or excel them. Lt. D. C. Rich, of Capt. Hull's company from Madison, died a few days ago from erysipelas. He was enson, and others participated. the Regimental Quarter Master, and his loss is severely felt and deeply regretted. He was formerly and repeatedly a member of the Legislature from of the deaths of Captain Cary, and of Captain Mar- Supreme Judges from circuit duty for one year was shall who was elected to fill the vacancy of Captain taken up, and a long debate ensued, in which Messrs.

Gen. Butler is now the commander-in-chief of the with all the various portions of the army, and is very soon afterwards adjourned. prompt in the discharge of the laborious duties of the

"The subject of peace is very much agitated, and since the treaty went to Washington, all eyes are directed there to see what will be the views, feelings, requirements and action of our Government. The Government of Pena y Pena is making every exertion to procure a quorum of Congress to act in reference to this treaty, but so far have been unable to get more than about 40 members together, 25 more being required to act definitely. They hope to have a quorum by the middle of March, by which day, we shall niet here, and we are literally "revelling in the the House adjourned. Halls." Gen. Lane has rendered much valuable service in his active exertions to clear the country of the robber hordes of guerrillas, who have infested the adjacent country to the line between here and Vera Cruz. A few days since he paid a visit, very unexin advance of Gen. Lane's arrival. The military wardrobe of the redoubtable General, fell into the more, to mark the change of the season. The leaves and the wardrobe of the lady of Santa Anna were "God of the rolling year." The pulse of vegetable gallantly returned to her by Gen. Lane. Since then, life stood still and "nature made a pause" to gather P. S. Captain Lander requests me to say he was caped. His military wardrobe and effects fell into months. The thermometer standing at from sixtyplendid uniforms, as trophies. Gen. Lane is one of ture unknown in the Western States. the most industrious and indefatigable Generals in WORTHY OF REMEMBRANCE.-The Washington any service or endure any fatigue which may be re- Ohio, together with a detachment of artillery and from Vera Cruz."

and ripe in all seasons.

and the spring vegetables abound in the market." they will endeavor to deserve the countenance and

confidence of all who patriotically wish them well." late accident which had so nearly cost him his life."

"Gen. Lane arrived yesterday from a fight at Cequaltipan, where he surprized Padre Jarauta and killed 150 of his men, on the 25th of February. they can't do any thing else. Whatever some people killed 150 of his men, on the 25th of February.

Extracts from a letter to Gov. Whitcomb, dated Puebla, Mexico, Feb. 20, 1848."

" A treaty of peace was concluded and signed at Guadaloupe, a village near the City of Mexico, on the 2d inst., on the part of Mr. Trist and the Mixican ment-bull fights-which they have at the capital, authorities; it only remains for the Mexican Congress (the only kind of fights it seems in which the Mexiand American Senate to confirm it, and this war is at | cans excel,) so we have to content ourselves with the an end; and this will be done, I have but very little theatre, the races, the balls and fandangoes, "too doubt. But even then we shall not get home before numerous to mention," at which by the mere force of some time in July."

" All we fear here is that the inflammatory speeches of the opposition to the war will reach here before when I tell you that all the tardy movements of the Mexican Congress are brought about by the resolu-FROM OREGON .- Mr. Geo. Gary, a Methodist Mis- tions of Mr. Vandyke, of New Jersey, Mr. Thompflection of the brightest star that has yet shone upon their future hopes and prospects. These things may be denied; but I have half a dozen copies in my trunk, purchased for the express purpose of taking home to show the people."

"I might write you of the Temple of Cholula; of three or four snow-capped mountains in sight of this who holds the rank and discharges the duty of Comcity, and fifty other curiosities of nature in this boun- missary to Gen. Lane's brigade, and of course belongs tiful country; or I might describe the magnificent to his staff; the Major fis now acting as Port Complendor of this city-its churches, nunnerius, cathe- missary in the city, and has under his charge half a drals, plaza, theatres, bull-fights, &c., &c.; but of all million of government stores. As a man his frankthis you know quite as much from history as I could ness, generosity and candor endear him to all; as an write, therefore I decline the task."

"Indiana, and you as her Chief head, may well be honest and faithful hands. The most of the volunproud of the 4th Indiana Regiment, for the men have teer regiments now in Mexico are in strong hopes of won undying honors by their gallantry and good dis- being ordered home in the spring, they consider the

pending before Congress, for the loss of all he possessed whilst a prisoner in Mexico, amounts to \$1,373, including a watch, which cost only \$300. The facts of the loss, &c., being, as he says, incapations to ble of positive proof, he refers to their fellow-mem-rent, that force must be "regulars," not volunteers. ber, Hon. J. P. Gaines, and pledges his "sacred I am indebted to you for several files of the "State honor." Two violins, broken to pieces by the over-turning of a wagon in Texas, he claims nothing for, thanks of your friend, as he and the United States suffered alike in that unfortunate land!

being 52 miles an bour.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 3, P. M. Senate.- A Message was received from the President, communicating a dispatch from Mr. Rush. United States minister at France, relative to the revo-"The troops of the 5th (Ia.) regiment are now in lution in France, and signifying his approval of the quite good health after having suffered severely from recognition of the Provisional Government by our

ordered to be printed.

up, in which Messrs. Crittenden, Allen, Bagby, Dick-

The yeas and nays were finally demanded, and they stood as follows: yeas 21, nays 22.

Cass, Benton, and Crittenden participated. The Bill was then laid aside, and on motion of Mr. army, in place of Gen. Scott, He is very popular Hannegan the Senate went into executive session, and

> House .- An hour was spent taking a vote to suspend the rules in order to take up buisiness out of Finally, a resolution congratulating France on the

> overthrow of the Monarchy was introduced and con-Mr. Duer moved to refer the resolution to a select committee of one from each State. Mr. Donald made a motion to lay it on the table,

which was decided in the negative. A long and exciting discussion on the resolution ensued, in the course of Slavery was introduced, and probably also hear from Washington. Everything is the debate continued until a late hour, when on motion

PUEBLA, MEXICO, February 20th 1848.

To the Editors of the State Sentinel: DEAR SIRS: This is certainly a delightful climate. The months of December and January have passed off very accidentally made his escape, by an hour or two, pleasantly. The change in the temporature during those two months has been just sufficient and no hands of General Lane. All of the private property of some of the trees have fallen an offering to the he has made another excursion, and at Tulancingo, fresh energy for the coming year. The wings of the suddenly came upon Gen. Paredes, who was there, humming bird have not been chilled, nor have the but on the arrival of our force, was secreted, and es- notes of the canary been suspended during the winter

This city is still garrisoned by a force of about the army, and is ever ready and willing to perform three thousand men-the 4th Indiana and the 4th quired of him. He possesses, in an eminent degree, cavalry form this force. Col. Gorman, since the dethe confidence of Generals Scott and Butler, and is parture of Gen. Lane for the city of Mexico, has remarkably popular with all the officers and men of command of the brigade and controls the military the whole army. Gen. Marshall, being the senior force of the city; while Col. Childs exercises civil Brigadier, is in command of the division lately com- and military jurisdiction over the department of manded by Gen. Butler, which includes the 5th Indi- Puebla. The good order and security both to person ana volunteers. The 4th regiment under Col. Gor- and property that now prevail, is the best comment man, is still at Puebla, in good health, and is in a that can be made upon the vigilance and skill of these remarkable condition of good discipline, equally as officers; and the discipline and subordination of the good as any regular regiment of the army. The men. Courts martial are occasionally held, in which rifle regiment, many of whom are Indianians, is all grievances are redressed and crime punished. here; and is the crack regiment of the service. They Every one gets justice "speedily without delay; fully are in good health, and are the best looking boys I without stint; and freely without price." But as the have seen in the city. Capt. Simonson, of the rifles, Irishman told the lawyer, "justice is the very thing has been quite sick, but is now convalescent. He some of them don't want." Complaints will be made leaves for home, on leave, with the train to-morrow. against the best regulated governments; not excepting pure democracy itself. The health of the troops is improving. Two months ago there were seven "The weather here is very mild and temperate, the hundred men in the Hospital. Now there are five spring has fairly opened and vegetation is renewed, hundred. The government provides amply for the although a spring here is essentially different from a soldiers : supplying them through its Commissaries spring in the middle and southern portions of the with the "best the country affords," the following U. S. The winter here is so mild that watermelons being the principal items in the bill of fare: Fresh and strawberries are found fresh every month in the and salt beef, pork and mutton, flour, rice, cornmeal year; and the rose and violet, and the most delicate and beans, sugar, coffee, candles, soap, salt and vinein all of the winter months. The pine apple, the facture of the city or surrounding country, the arriorange, the lemon, and many other luscious fruits, val of so many troops has created a demand for, and unknown in our land, are hanging on the trees, green an increased price of many articles: so far the war has been a benefit to the Mexicans. The government has The wheat and barley are nearly ready to harvest, also provided comfortable quarters for the soldiers : most of them being lodged in churches of splendid "I was much pleased to see the resolutions of achitecture and extensive dimensions; where they compliment to the officers and soldiers in Mexico, can hold silent converse with the prophets, apostles, adopted by the Democratic Convention, on the 8th of saints and martyrs of former ages; so you see that January. Nothing is so cheering and stimulating to both their present and future welfare is duly attended the soldier in a foreign land, as to know and believe to. They cannot say with Alexander Selkirk, on the

that his services are appreciated by his friends and Island of Juan Fernandez, that "the sound of a countrymen at home; and you may rest assured that church-going bell these vallies and rocks never heard;" no, this can never be said of the city of Puebla; the facts prove quite the reverse; only think "We have just received Gov. Whitcomb's able and of some seventy-five or eighty churchs, each or of valuable message, and are all well pleased with it. which at a moderate calculation, is furnished with He is very much esteemed by the volunteers, and they | twelve bells, (one for each of the apostles) of the larexpress their gratification at his recovery from the gest calibre and most sonorous metal, making in all the respectable number of nine hundred, which on great occasions, on small occasions, and on all occasions are taxed to their utmost volume of sound, and may think or say about Mexican bells in churches, to me at least, they are not half so interesting as our Western belles, either in or out of churches; although

the latter do not make so much noise. The public amusements in this city are limited but then they are very select and rather unique: 'tis true we are deprived of that highly intellectual amusemesmeric influence, an identity of feeling between the citizens of the two hostile republics is created and kept up; very conducive to the sum of human happiness, and the speedy adjustment of boundary lines. During the Christmas holidays the theatre every night was crowded; the play bills presented, at least to Americans, peculiar attraction: the subject was a representation of the advent of our Saviour upon the earth; his birth, the announcement of it by the angels, his lying in the manger, the wise men of the to find a parallel. In the course of this campaign have been fortunate enough to form many valuable acquaintances amongst the officers, which would alone be an ample compensation for all the dangers and trials through which I have been called to pass. Amongst these it affords me pleasure to mention the name of Maj. F. A. Churchill, of Cincinnati Ohio, officer and agent of the government, the interests the honor and the credit of the country is placed in brave, war at an end-the Mexicans have been compelled in all their large cities to confess "entry, ouster and AMUSING PETITION .- Cassius M. Clay's claim, possession," and as the quest on of title is now the

ALEXANDER McCLELLAND.

The news of the revolution in France was carried by an express locomotive from London to Glasgow, who looks at his boots and breeches, could have no 472 miles, in 10 hours—the average running time doubt that he is in favor of " Clay" and no friend of " Taylor's." A fair hit.

"[Volume VII::::::Number 43

Additional Foreign Items. By the Caledonia.

THE DECREES, ETC. OF THE NEW FRENCH GOVERN-MENT .- During the revolution, decrees and proclamations on the following subjects were issued from time to time, by the provisional government, mayors of arrondisse

1st. Interdiction of meeting of the ex-Chamber of

2d. An organization of a movable National Guard of 3d. Arrest and punishment of deserters.

4th. Articles pledged at the Mont de Piete, to be restored to the owners-the minister of finance paying the 5th. The Toilleries to be an asylum for invalid work-

6th. Capital punishment to be abolished.
7th. All political prisoners to be liberated and furnished with means to join their families. 8th. Suppression of chamber of Peers, and dissolution of chamber of Deputies; constitution of a republic; every citizen to be a national guard; the liberty of the press guarantied, and freedom of thought secured. 9th. National workshops to be opened for the unem-

10th. All citizens to remain in arms, and defend their

burricades, till they have acquired all their rights.

11th. Order to arrest ministers.

12th. Abolition of all titles of nobility.
13th. Change of the term "regiments" to demi-brigade.
14th. Ten days' additional time granted to pay bills

throughout the republic.

15th. National Assembly to meet on the 20th of April, and decree a constitution. Population to be the basis of election. Representatives of the people fixed at 90, in-cluding those of Algiers and the colonies; suffrage to be direct and universal. All Frenchmen 21 years of age to be electors, and all of 25 to be eligible to be elected, the ballot to be secret; voters to be furnished with a ballot list, and to vote at the principal place in each canton; no person to be a representative who has not 2,000 votes; each representative to have 25 france per day for the du-

ration of the session 17th. Payment of half year's interest on the five, four and a half, and four per cents, falling due on the 22d of March, to be made at Paris from the 6th, and in the departments from the 18th.

18th. Interest of Bons du Tresor, fixed at 41 per cent. or those of from three to four months to run, and at 5 per ceut. for those of from six months to a year. 19th. An act to be prepared for the immediate emancipetion of the slaves of all the colonies.

20th. All taxes to be collected as before. 21st. A budget to be brought forward, in which the ystem of indirect taxation would be modified. 22d. All prosecutions against the press, and for political offences, to be withdrawn, and the prisoners confined for

such offences to be released. 23d. Forbids the publication of any placards, without the printer's name being attached. 24th. Restores the old military title of generals of brig-

25th. Dissolves the municipal council of Paris 26th. Discount banks to be established.

27th. The stamp duty on periodicals suppressed. 28th. All oaths taken by public functionartes to be dis-

29th. The persons, properties, and rights of foreigners 30th. All the citizens to be armed and c'othed as naional guards; those not able to provide clothing, to be urnished with it by provisional government.

hours, to be 10; and where 12, 11. 32d. During the ten days preceding the convocation of he primary assemblies, unstamped papers may be pub-

31st. Diminution in hours of labor-where it was 11

33d. The central administration of the department of Marine and Colonies to be organized on a new footing. 34th. A gradual assimilation of the institutions of Algeria to those of France to take place; the army to be ecompensed for its past services to France. 35th. Property of all kinds, and works of utility, to be preserved and respected.

36th. Royal residences to be sold, and proceeds ap-

plied to the victims of the revolution, and as some compensation for losses in trade and manufactures. Decrees have also been issued, changing the names of several vessels in the navy, and also the names of those of the streets which had any reference to monarchy, or the members of the fallen king's family. All institution having the name royal prefixed, to be called national.

Castle of Vincennes surrendered, and most other fortifications-slight resistance. Large bodies of people were going to Paris from Rouen and Orleans, to assist in fighting.

Louis Napoleon received by cries of "Vive l'Emper-eur!" All political prisoners to be liberated and placed under a republican general. The Chateau of St. Cloud has been burned.

The Journal des Debats, the ministerial organ, has oined the republicans. The Thiers, Barrot, and Billault parties have united, and given in their adhesion to the new government. During the revolution, 428 persons were wounded, of whom 350 were civilians, and 78 were military.

Antwerp advices state that business was entirely disregarded, the general attention being directed to the progress of the French revolution. A later report announces the failure of De Linder, the noted banker, but gives a more favorable account of gen-

The division generals who have recognized the repubic, are Gen. Lyon, late Mr. Guizot's colleague in the War Department; Fabvier, Schramm; Auprich, late gov-ernor of Paris Grouchy, Prevail, Montholon, Fencheres, Oudinot Achard, Gourgand, Lahitte and Paixhans.

Paris, March 1 .- Titles are abolished, together with the nobility. The adhesion of marshals, generals, and other high functionaries of authority, and inhabitants of France, are pouring in. Marshals Soult, Tolitor, Sebastiani, Bugeaud, Reille Dode de la Brunere, sent in adhesion to the new government. Paris, March 2.- The public works in Paris have re-

and France are confirmed, and a despatch from Lord Palmerston, by Lord Normandy, acknowledging the French republic, is received. Paris, March 4 .- The funeral procession of the killed on the 22d, 23d and 24th of February was a magnificent

sumed their activity. The cordialities between England

and solemn affair. The people, troops, national guard, and provisional government-all ranks and orders of Paris, March 5 .- A deputation from the chartists of

England had been received in public, and their speeches replied to by Garnier Pages. When they left, the air rung with shouts of Vive la republique. Paris, March 6 .- Some heavy failures of large com-

mercial houses have transpired. Paris, March 7 .- The Presse states that the provisional government intend placing the tomb of Napoleon un-der the care of his brother Jerome, who is to be appoint-

ed governor of the invalides.

M. Lambert, who was attached to the household of Louis Phillippe, and was lieutenant colonel of the 3d legion of national guards of Paris, finding the prospect of a monarchy in France very dim, blew out his brains.

The Marquis of Normandy, of England, was the first to recognise the claims of the French republic, and acknowledged them on the part of his country. The ambassadors from Russia, Prussia, and Austria ook time to receive instructions from their governments.

Napoleon Bonaparte, Jerome Bonaporte, and Napoleon Louis Bonaparte, sent in their adhesion to the republic, offering their individual support.

Achmet Pacha, son of Mehemet Ali, fought on the

opular side with great intrepidity.

At Dumfries and Paisley, riots were apprehended.

An address of congratulation to the French people was agreed to by the committee of the repeal association, who held an open meeting on the 6th, the Lord Mayor presiding. The attendance was immense, anticipating a reference to the French revolution. The new repeal ournal, the United Irishmen, contains extraordinary ticles, inviting the people to arms, and showing how bar-ricades can be erected, and also how telegraphs can be destroyed, railroads torn up, and a city street warfare carried on. Its editors ask those men who have not guns or pistols to sell their garments and purchase. The excitement produce I in Ireland has been intense.

The address to the Irish people was agreed on, which thus concluded: "We are ready to forget party injuries, for the sake of our country; in her service, humiliation, danger, sacrifice or death, are welcome when required. Whoever leads, we follow-insisting that we march forwhoever leads, we follow—insisting that we march forward, though graves were to yawn, and gibbets to cross our path." Resolutions expressive of a desire to forget differences, and to unite with all repealers, were brought forward, as d unanimously adopted. Mr. John O'Connell issued an address to the people, exhorting them against being led astray by designing demagogues on the approaching demonstration—preaching peace and moral force.

The country corporation have voted addresses. Illuminations have taken place, with bonfires and rejoicings. General meetings are to take place in every parish; some were convened for the 17th of March—St. Patrick's

A monster meeting was to have been held in Dublin on the same day, on the subject of the military wearing side-arms in the streets. All the military officers on leave are ordered to join their corps. A meeting of the citizens of Dublin was to have been held on the same day, Merch 17th. Mitchell, a republican and revo-

A special meeting of the repeal confederation was held. Wm. Smith O'Brien attended, to take immediate action on the glorious news from France.

A rumor was prevalent in Dublin, on the 19th, that the privy council had decided in suppressing or preventing the demonstration through Ireland. On the 17th, no proclamation had been issued up to that day. It was daily looked for.

Cheers for the revolution, at Edinburgh on the 7th inst. Serious riot. A crowd assembled, and demolished houses; thence marched through the streets; smashed over 1,000 lamps. Dragoons and local pensioners dis-persed the mob, cutting off one man's nose, hacking another's leg

Cheers for the French republic in every quarter.

Louis Phillippe arrived in England on the 3d March.

When he left Paris, he had only one five-franc piece in his pocket. All the members of his family escaped, except the Duchess de Nemours. He left the members of the French royal family distributed in Claremont and Buckingham palaces.

Several of the English nobility and many artizans were obliged to flee from France. At Bordeaux, the Paris revolution first created great excitement, but business afterwards resumed its usual course, and all was quieted.

At Berlin, the news created a panic; and it was imthe effect was very similar. At Havre, the sensation caused the Bank of Havre to suspend, and no hopes were entertained of its resump-

At Hamburg, business was much disturbed; and popular movements, demanding reform, took place. At Marseilles, there was no disturbance

At Vienna, the news produced an unfavorable effect on A late letter from Amsterdam states that there have been in that city sixteen failures during the week ending

There have been one hundred and twenty failures in

the British kingdom since the last advices. A lower business is done in consequence of the large failures by the merchants and bankers of England, Europe, &c. Austria.-The resignation of Prince Metternich is nnounced for a certainty in Paris. On the 8th the news of events in Paris caused consternation at Rheims (Vienna?) There was a grand council of all the ministers. The news of the events was despatched in all directions The French ambassador at Vienna is said to have fainted

on hearing the news. He started on the next day for France. Thirty thousand troops are to advance to Italy, without delay. At Munich, a rising has taken place, and a consitution extorted from the king at the point of the bayonet itself BAVARIA.-The Augsburg Gazette of the 4th instant contains the following, under date Munich, 4th :- "Last evening, Prince Wallerstein repaired to the great hall of the Hotel de Ville, and announced to the armed citizens that the King had resolved to dismiss the chamber of de-

puties, and convoke a new assembly for the 31st May." This concession, though at first well received, was afterwards rejected. On the 5th instant a most serious movement took place. The people demanded the immediate convocation of the Chambers, the liberty of the press, that judicial trials should be public, that an elec-toral reform should be granted, and that the army should take an oath to observe the constitution. The King refused to convoke the Chambers before the end of May. It was announced that the new Minister, Prince Wrede, had called out the troops, and had promised the King attacked about two o'clock by the people, and captured after a short engagement. More than 6000 men armed with muskets, sabres, hatchets, lances, and halberts, marched against the Royal Palace. Having arrived at the market-place the crowd met the troops; but neither the cuirnssiers nor the troops of the line would charge when commanded to do so. Cries of "The Rapublic for ever" were raised. At length the king yielded to all the demands of the people. Prince Charles, the King's brother, rode up to the crowd, and assured them, on his word of honor, that the King had consented to convoke the Chambers on the 16th of the present month, and that he granted all that the people desired.

SENTENCE OF A U. S. SENATOR FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT. - Singular Scene. - The Hon. Pierre Soule, U. S. Senator elect, has had a difficulty with the Fourth District Court of Louisiana, while engaged as counsel in a case before it. During the examination, Mr. Soule objected to certain questions being put to a witness, but the Court, Judge McHenry, overruled the objections. Mr. Soule insisted and the court ordered him to take his seat. A scene then occurred which rivalled the famous mouth-making scene on the trial of Col. Fremont. Mr. Soule having refused to comply with the order, the court deemed it necessary to interpose the police regulations of the court in order to enforce compliance. Upon taking his seat, counsel fixed his eyes sternly and fixedly in the eyes of the court, evidently with an intention of browbeating and intimidating it. The court then proposed the following questions to counsel: "Does counsel intend to look the court out of countenance! Did you intend disrespect to the court by the look which you fixed upon it ?" To which counsel answered: "The court ordered the clerk not to file my bill of exceptions. I arose to address the court, who ordered me to take my seat, and on looking at the court, I discovered it looking at me with the same expression it had imputed to me." The court then propounded the following question: "Did you intend, by your remarks, when the court informed you that it was not necessary to discuss the matter with the jury, any disrespect to the court?" To which the counse replied: "My language is clear and explicit. The words I made use of to the jury are the candid expression of my sentiments. I have nothing to retract, and I reiterate the charge, that no gentlemen can do justice to his client under the existing state of things in this court." Mr. Soule was then sentenced for a contempt of court, to twenty-four hours imprisonment in the parish prison, to pay a fine of \$100, and to remain in prison until the fine is paid. The scene which followed the next day was a singular

one. It is described in one of the papers as follows: Yesterday morning, about the time the court opened, a large concourse of persons, preceded by a band of music, passed by the court room on their way to the parish prison, to make a demonstration over Mr. Soule, when his term of commitment should expire. Shortly afterwards the procession returned with Mr. Soule with banners and music, and stopping immediately in front of the court room, shouted and hurraed in such a way as utterly to interrupt the transaction of public business. An immense concourse of persons was gathered in the streets about, who assisted in the general confusion. Within the court room, order could scarcely be kept. An examination of a witness was going on at the time, which had to be discontinued. The attorney general proclaimed in open court the spectacle presented without and confuion within the court, as contemptuous of the civil authority and disgraceful to the country. The Judge meantime preserved his composure and awaited the result of this extraordinary uproar with dignity and calmness. When the crowd had wasted as much breath as was deemed due to a twenty-four hour mar-Victor Hugo was appointed mayor of the 9th arron-dissement of Paris. Cormenin was appointed vice presi-sumed its allotted task. tyrdom, the procession marched on and the court re-

> Coolinge, THE MURDERER, CONVICTED .- Several months ago we gave an account of the murder of a young man named Edward Matthews of Waterville, Maine, under very aggravated circumstances, by, as was supposed, a practising physician, named Valorus P. Coolidge. We have now an account of his con-viction. When the verdict of "guilty" was delivered, he remained perfectly calm, simply protesting his innocence. Mr. Evans made a motion in arrest of judgment. A letter written subsequently, and published in the Boston papers, says:—There are some circumstances just brought to light, which will probably postpone his sentence. The intimations are of so serious a nature that Ldo not write of them."

> PAY ACCORDING TO RANK .- The Philadelphia Ledger suggests that if flogging in the Navy cannot be done away, it should be applied to officers as well as men. Thus if a seaman receive thirteen lashes, a midshipman should have twenty-five, a lieutenant fifty, a master commandant one hundred, and a post captain one hundred and fifty. It would be rendering equal and exact justice to all.

In thirty-nine counties of Ohio, the whige have neld their party conventions in reference to the presiiential election. Thirteen of them have expressed a reference for Senator Corwin; twelve for Clay; one for General Scott; thirteen go for the nominee of the National Convention;—for Gen. Taylor, not one! Not one has so much as mentioned his name in connexion with the presidency.

Naroleon's PREDICTION.—"In fifty years Europ will be republican or Cossack," said Napoleon on the Island of St. Helena.